

# WILSON AND MARSHALL ARE NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION AMID DEMONSTRATION BY DELEGATES, SUFFRAGISTS AND OTHERS

National Democratic Convention Acclaims Leader of Four Years as Party's Choice for Another Four Years. — Bryan Speaks to Delegates for 45 Minutes. — Marshall Opposition Melts. Suffragists Active.

## NO DISCORD MARS WORK OF THE BIG CONVENTION

Delegates Growing Weary of Waiting, The Rules Committee Changed the Program by a Unanimous Vote and the Nomination Took Place Thursday Night—Only one Vote Against President Woodrow Wilson.

### PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

Washington.—President Wilson was notified at 1 o'clock Friday morning by Secretary Tumulty that he and Vice President Marshall had been nominated by acclamation at the St. Louis convention. His only comment was:

"I am very grateful to my generous friends."

Coliseum, St. Louis.—President Wilson and Vice President Marshall were nominated by acclamation by the Democratic National Convention, the ticket being completed four minutes before Friday.

### Marshall Opposition Melted.

There never was any doubt of President Wilson's nomination but there was a possibility that some vice presidential booms might be brought out in opposition to Vice President Marshall. They melted away, however, when the convention got in session, and as soon as President Wilson's nomination had been made a roaring chorus of acclamation, Senator Kern, who renominated Mr. Marshall, cast aside a long prepared speech and simply declared:

"I nominate Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana for vice president."

To President Wilson's nomination there was only one dissenting vote, Robert Emmett Burke of Illinois, who came to the convention announcing that he was opposed to the president. His vote technically made the president's nomination, 1,091 to 1.

### Firemen Halt Bryan.

The Coliseum was so full that the fire department took charge of the entrances and permitted no more to come in. William J. Bryan, however, managed to get by and got an uproarious reception. Senator James learned of the Nebraskan's plight and rescued him.

At 9:15 o'clock Chairman James rapped the convention to order. The Rev. W. J. Hardesty, chaplain of the Missouri senate, offered prayer. After the prayer the crowd renewed its demands for a speech from Bryan.

Senator Thompson moved a suspension of the rules to permit Mr. Bryan to speak. There were some "noes" but the chairman ruled two-thirds had voted in favor.

A committee headed by Senator Kern escorted Mr. Bryan to the speaker's place while the floor and galleries roared their approval.

### Speaks 45 Minutes.

Senator James introduced Mr. Bryan as "one of the leading citizens of the world and America's greatest Democrat." Bryan after speaking 45 minutes, was loudly cheered.

Then the roll of the states was called for nominations. Alabama yielded to New Jersey and Judge John W. Wescott nominated President Wilson.

Judge Wescott spoke very slowly. At the rate he uttered his first 300 words it would require about one hour and twenty minutes to conclude.

The delegates were attentive and quiet as Judge Wescott proceeded but the galleries were impatient. "Name him, name him," came cries from the galleries, and Judge Wescott hurried his speech.

As he closed at 10:49 with a mention of the name of "Woodrow Wilson" the crowd broke into a great demonstration. Moving picture flashlights blazed and flags were paraded in front of the stand. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" while a huge banner bearing the President's likeness was unfurled from the roof.

### Demonstration for Wilson.

The delegates began a parade bearing state stanchions. The crowd rose to its feet. Many delegates stood on their chairs. "Dixie" and other melodies by the band evoked fresh bursts of cheering.

Chairman James yielded the chair during the demonstration to Representative Heflin of Alabama. Women

## Renominated For President



WOODROW WILSON

delegates were among the paraders. Senators and representatives helped carry banners. Senator Hughes personally bore the New Jersey flag.

Sergeant-at-Arms Martin stirred up the enthusiasm by waving the Texas "Lone Star" flag, handed over the heads of the crowd from the chairman's rostrum. Other state flags were taken to the platform. The crowd joined in singing a melody, including "How Dry I Am," "Old Black Joe," "The Red, White and Blue," and others.

After the demonstration had been underway 30 minutes, New York and some other delegates resumed their seats.

Waving a cane over the rail at the chairman's desk, Senator Hughes renewed the clamor by leading three cheers for the President.

### No Effort at Control.

The band exhausted the list of popular national airs, then turned to "Tipperary," and the crowd joined in the chorus. Then the musicians went back to American airs. Some of the delegates stopped long enough to drain pop bottles and then went back to it again. The band was so vigorous keeping up the din that the musicians went short of breath, so they laid back and let the bass drummer perform alone for a while. He belabored his drum industriously until the bandsmen got their second wind and then went back to "Tipperary."

There was no attempt to control the crowd. Men and women over-ran the platform and the press sections at will. The passages to the telegraph rooms were so packed with persons who had no business in the vicinity that only those who had their telegraph instruments on the platform could send the news of the convention to the outside world. The police made no effort to control the situation.

The crowd roared when several women suffrage workers with golden umbrellas and yellow sweaters mounted the platform and held a suffrage umbrella over the head of Representative Heflin, one of the most vigorous "antis" in Congress. He apparently enjoyed the situation.

The New York delegation, who had been seated, were again forced to arise by insistent clamor from nearby delegations.

The band, its repertoire taxed, finally turned to "On the Banks of the Wabash" and "Turkey in the Straw."

### Seconding Speeches Made.

At 11:30 all but a few delegates had taken their seats and at 11:33 Chairman James sounded the first gavel rap. The demonstration had lasted 45 minutes.

The roll call of states was resumed and Arizona yielded to Ohio. Former Governor Harmon made the first sec-

onding speech.

"I came on behalf of the Ohio delegation," he said, "representing the unanimous wish of the Ohio Democracy to second the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States."

The second seconding speech was made by Governor Stuart of Virginia, to whom the Arkansas delegation yielded.

Referring to Virginia "as the mother of Presidents," Governor Stuart referred to the President as "her illustrious son."

After Governor Stuart concluded the delegates wanted to wait no longer and cried "vote, vote."

On motion of Senator Hughes the rules were suspended and no ballots whatever were taken. The delegates simply roared "aye" when the names of Wilson and Marshall were called and Chairman James declared them nominated by acclamation.

### Crowds Rushes Out.

Many delegates and spectators made a rush for the exits when the vice presidential nomination was made and Senator James with great difficulty restored order.

Resolutions were then adopted appointing Chairman James and former Governor Glynn of New York, chairman of committees, respectively, to notify the President and Vice President of their nominations.

Senator Hughes, Taggart and Vardaman were appointed to confer with the platform committee which still was in session to learn if it was ready to report.



THOMAS R. MARSHALL  
Renominated for Vice President

# DEMOCRATS IN FIGHT OVER SUFFRAGE PLANK AS THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS; ALL OF PLATFORM IS LOUDLY APPLAUDED

Declaration of Senator Walsh That Platform Plank as Reported by Committee Was Desired by President Wilson, Broke Down All Opposition and Suffrage Plank Was Not Amended.

## ALL OTHER PROVISIONS MET WITH APPROVAL

Governor Ferguson of Texas Led Minority Report on Suffrage Amendment.—Senator Stone After 30 Sleepless Hours Asked Senators Walsh and Hollis to Read the Platform Which Was Adopted and the Convention Adjourned.

St. Louis.—The Democratic National Convention finished its work Friday by adopting the platform exactly as approved by President Wilson and submitted by the resolutions committee, including the plank on Americanism and that favoring woman suffrage, but not until the harmony of its three days sessions had been disturbed with a row over the suffrage plank.

No voice was raised against the vigorous declarations of the Americanism plank, but at one time it looked as if the suffrage plank had been lost. And Senator Walsh of Montana had told the convention that President Wilson himself considered it vital to party success, however, it was voted into the platform by a ballot of 888 1-2 to 181 1-2. The entire platform then was adopted without roll call.

### Plank on Americanism.

The plank on Americanism condemns the activities of all persons, groups and organizations in the United States that conspire to advance the interests of a foreign power.

Thorough preparedness on land and sea against unexpected invasion and the joining of the United States with other nations to "assist the world in securing settled peace and justice" are urged.

On the Mexican question, the platform asserts that American troops should remain in Mexico until the restoration of law and order there, and asserts that intervention is "revolting" to the people of the United States.

Other planks declare for a merchant marine, good roads, conservation and improved conditions for the farmer.

As it went into the platform the suffrage plank stands:

"We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, state by state, on the same terms as to the men."

The women suffrage leaders considered it a much more favorable declaration than they got from the Republican convention at Chicago; they threw all their force behind it and won the support of the administration leaders who were found fighting for them when danger threatened.

Haggard and worn from an all-night session the platform-makers were not ready with their report until in the afternoon when Senator Stone, sleepless for more than 30 hours, took the speaker's stand and explaining that he was too tired to read the document, gave over this task to Senator Walsh, of Montana, and Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, who took turns reading the long declaration.

The fight on the suffrage plank was in the air. Everybody was keyed up to it and when at the conclusion of the reading of the platform, Martin Lomasney, of Boston, a delegate, claimed the attention of the chair, it was thought he was opening the fight.

It was several minutes before the shouts of approval and disapproval could be stilled sufficiently to hear that he wanted to put the son on record as sympathizing "with the people of Ireland."

"Raus mit ihm," roared a Baltimore delegate and the convention hall rocked with laughter.

### Gov. Ferguson Starts Fight.

The real fight broke immediately after, however, when Governor Ferguson of Texas, who headed the minority report against the administration plank, was given 30 minutes in which to present it.

The plank offered by the minority was:

"The Democratic party always has stood for the sovereignty of the several states in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the Federal Constitution, which vests in the several states in the control and regulation the qualifications of their electors."

Besides Governor Ferguson, the report was signed by former Representative Charles L. Bartlett, of Georgia;



SENATOR OLLIE JAMES  
Permanent Chairman of the National Democratic Convention.

James R. Nugent, of New Jersey, and Stephen B. Fleming, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

The burden of Governor Ferguson's argument was that suffrage being purely a states right question, the wording of the majority plank was a presumptuous recommendation to the states on how to conduct their elections.

Anti-suffrage delegates on the floor pelted the governor with questions which brought out in the answers fresh arguments against the administration plank. When Ferguson had finished the convention was in confusion and the tone of the uproar in the delegate sections was indicative of sympathy with the opponents of the administration plank.

### Stone Defends Plank.

When Senator Stone took the speaker's place to defend the plank he was bombarded with questions and argument from delegates on the floor which eventually exhausted most of the time allotted to him.

Anti-suffrage delegates loudly challenged his references to Governor Ferguson's statements with cries of "that's not what he said" and "that's not fair." Many delegates openly took the position that the question was becoming much confused by the manner of its presentation. Finally, Senator Stone yielded to Senator Pittman of Nevada, one of the suffrage champions.

The crowd wanted to howl Pittman down and cried "vote, vote."

"Yes, I know you want to vote," Pittman shouted at his opponents, "you'd rather do anything else than hear the truth. Are you men who are willing to hear women denounced and afraid to hear a man say something in their behalf? I want to appeal to you to give your sisters and daughters and mothers the right to vote."

"What's that got to do with this?" chorused the delegates.

Finally, ignoring lesser outbreaks and shouting above the din and confusion, Pittman managed to get through with his speech.

### "Essential for Victory."

In an impassioned speech Senator Walsh swept aside the smaller questions which had been injected into the fight and told the delegates that President Wilson himself knew that the plank was in the platform and considered it essential for party victory.

"Whatever your opinions may be," he said, "we shall never be anything but a discordant and divided party unless we surrender some of our convictions to the wisdom of a majority. Here you are confronted, as one of our famous leaders said, 'with a condition, not a theory.' The twelve suffrage states represent 91 votes in the electoral college. Every political party has made this declaration in some form or other. It becomes a simple question of whether you will incur the enmity of these women. There is no possibility of losing a single vote if you adopt this majority plank, because every other party has done the same."

"I ask you," he cried, "if you're going to put a resolution in here that's a lie. You can't adopt this minority report without stultifying yourselves."

Senator Walsh then explained that the President knew about the suffrage plank and added:

"He believes it vital to his success that it stay there. I ask you with all the fervor of my being who is there here who is wiser or more patriotic than he?"

### Fight Won as Storm Rages.

While the fight had been going on, a thunder storm burst and when the row on the convention floor was at its height the storm reached its climax. The booming of the thunder, mixed

with the roaring shouts on the floor and the clatter caused by the rain on the roof almost drowned out the speakers. The storm cleared just as Senator Walsh finished speaking and the closing words of his plea for the Administration plank swept a change of sentiment over the crowd as welcome to the suffragists as the wave of cool refreshing air that poured down into the Coliseum.

There were renewed cries of "vote vote," but they were not shouts for the defeat of the plank. As the clerks called the roll of states the votes toppled into the column supporting the plank as the committee had written it so fast that the defeat of the substitute was assured before the call had gone a dozen states.

North Carolina cast 11 votes for the minority report and 13 against it; South Carolina 18 against it and Virginia 24 against it.

At the close of the roll call the whole platform, as written, was adopted and after disposing of some formalities, the convention adjourned sine die at 3:11 o'clock.

### Reed "Kills" Time.

When the convention, had opened Saturday shortly after 11 o'clock, Chairman James called for the report of the platform committee, but it was not ready, and the convention settled down to wait.

At 11:43 Chairman James announced that the platform report would be made in a few minutes. In response to a request from delegates to fix the time and place for notification of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall of their renomination, Chairman James explained that it was the plan to confer first with the candidates.

Senator Reed of Missouri then made a speech to fill in the time. The burden of Reed's speech was an attack on the nomination of Mr. Hughes because he was taken from the supreme Court bench. He read a statement which he attributed to Mr. Hughes in 1912, which declared against a Supreme Court justice entering politics.

"Against candidate Hughes in 1916 I quote Justice Hughes in 1912," he declared as he read the statement.

While Senator Reed was speaking Senator Stone, chairman, and Senators Walsh and Hollis, members of the platform committee, entered the hall.

### Platform Presented.

At 12:26 p. m. Senator Stone was



SENATOR STONE.

Senator Stone spent 30 sleepless hours in preparing the Democratic platform.

introduced to present the platform. In introducing Senator Stone, Chairman James asked for order to hear "the Democratic declaration of," Senator Stone was given prolonged applause.

"Oh you Bill," a spectator shouted at him, as he began.

Describing the committee's labors as "somewhat protracted and arduous," Senator Stone made a brief introductory address.

"I am not going to read it," said he referring to the platform "I have not been able to sleep a moment in more than 30 hours."

Then Chairman Stone delegated the reading to Senator Walsh and Senator Hollis. Senator Walsh began reading at 12:36 o'clock.

The first applause given the platform was for the endorsement of the administration. Before Senator Walsh had finished the preamble spectators began leaving, and the noise made it difficult for delegates to hear.